10/060,759
10/22/07

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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	JUL 02	LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS 3	JUL 02	SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS 4	JUL 02	CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 5	JUL 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 6	JUL 16	CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 7	JUL 18	CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 8	JUL 26	USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 9	JUL 30	USGENE now available on STN
NEWS 10	AUG 06	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS 11	AUG 06	FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS 12	AUG 13	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents
NEWS 13	AUG 20	CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
NEWS 14	AUG 27	Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
NEWS 15	AUG 27	USPATOLD now available on STN
NEWS 16	AUG 28	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data
NEWS 17	SEP 07	STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 18	SEP 13	FORIS renamed to SOFIS
NEWS 19	SEP 13	INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
NEWS 20	SEP 17	CA/CAplus enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998
NEWS 21	SEP 17	CAplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents
NEWS 22	SEP 24	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	OCT 02	CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS 24	OCT 19	BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds

NEWS EXPRESS 19 SEPTEMBER 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

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NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:19:52 ON 22 OCT 2007

=> FIL REGISTRY
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:04 ON 22 OCT 2007
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   19 OCT 2007  HIGHEST RN 951118-42-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  19 OCT 2007  HIGHEST RN 951118-42-6

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> E "XX5"/CN 25
E1            1     XX-88-5/CN
E2            1     XX-88-5 SULFATE/CN
E3            0 --> XX5/CN
E4            1     XXCC 3/CN
E5            1     XXJ/CN
E6            1     XXL 15/CN
E7            1     XXL 3/CN
E8            1     XXX 1 OIL/CN
E9            1     XXXB/CN
E10           1     XY 1/CN
E11           1     XY 12/CN
E12           1     XY 13/CN
E13           1     XY 13-XY 30 MIXT./CN
E14           1     XY 176/CN
E15           1     XY 1933/CN
E16           1     XY 2/CN
E17           1     XY 2289/CN
E18           1     XY 2289, POLYMER WITH XN 2288/CN
E19           1     XY 27/CN
E20           1     XY 30/CN
E21           1     XY 39 HIGH GLOSS/CN
E22           1     XY 4000/CN
E23           1     XY 4000 ACRYLATE METHACRYLATE/CN
E24           1     XY 4000, 2-METHYL-2-PROPENOATE 2-PROPENOATE/CN
E25           1     XY 4000, POLYMER WITH MEH 7851/CN

=> E "RO-1724"/CN 25
E1            1     RO-1-5155/CN
E2            1     RO-1-6272/CN
E3            0 --> RO-1724/CN
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E4              1      RO-4-1398 HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E5              1      RO-4-6861 HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E6              1      RO-ADP/CN
E7              1      RO-ATP/CN
E8              1      RO-C 0C15/CN
E9              1      RO-CILLIN/CN
E10             1      RO-CON/CN
E11             1      RO-CYCLINE/CN
E12             1      RO-NEET/CN
E13             1      RO-NEET 6E/CN
E14             1      RO-PAPAV/CN
E15             1      RO-PEL/CN
E16             1      RO-SA 605/CN
E17             1      RO-W 6602/CN
E18             1      RO/SSA RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN (HUMAN GENE RORET)/CN
E19             1      RO363 OXALATE/CN
E20             1      RO5-1162/CN
E21             1      ROACCUTAN/CN
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E23             1      ROACH AWAY/CN
E24             1      ROACH KILLER A/CN
E25             1      ROACH PRUFE/CN

=> E "RO1724"/CN 25
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E3              0 --> RO1724/CN
E4              1      RO363 OXALATE/CN
E5              1      RO5-1162/CN
E6              1      ROACCUTAN/CN
E7              1      ROACCUTANE/CN
E8              1      ROACH AWAY/CN
E9              1      ROACH KILLER A/CN
E10             1      ROACH PRUFE/CN
E11             1      ROAD CERAM/CN
E12             1      ROADBLOCK/LC7 (CHLORACIDOBACTERIUM THERMOPHILUM CLONE BAC
M60-018 J19)/CN
E13             1      ROADBLOCK/LC7 (NITROSOCOCCUS OCEANI STRAIN ATCC 19707)/CN
E14             4      ROADBLOCK/LC7 FAMILY PROTEIN (SALINISPORA TROPICA STRAIN
CNB-440)/CN
E15             1      ROADBOND/CN
E16             1      ROADGLAS/CN
E17             1      ROADMENT/CN
E18             1      ROADP/CN
E19             1      ROADPATCH/CN
E20             1      ROALDITE/CN
E21             1      ROAPAS D COLOR D 17/CN
E22             1      ROAPAS D COLOR D 6/CN
E23             1      ROAT 01/CN
E24             1      ROAT 02/CN
E25             1      ROAT 03/CN

=> E "RO-20-1724"/CN 25
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E2              1      RO-1-6272/CN
E3              0 --> RO-20-1724/CN
E4              1      RO-4-1398 HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E5              1      RO-4-6861 HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E6              1      RO-ADP/CN
E7              1      RO-ATP/CN
E8              1      RO-C 0C15/CN
E9              1      RO-CILLIN/CN
E10             1      RO-CON/CN
E11             1      RO-CYCLINE/CN
E12             1      RO-NEET/CN
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E13             1      RO-NEET 6E/CN
E14             1      RO-PAPAV/CN
E15             1      RO-PEL/CN
E16             1      RO-SA 605/CN
E17             1      RO-W 6602/CN
E18             1      RO/SSA RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN (HUMAN GENE RORET)/CN
E19             1      RO363 OXALATE/CN
E20             1      RO5-1162/CN
E21             1      ROACCUTAN/CN
E22             1      ROACCUTANE/CN
E23             1      ROACH AWAY/CN
E24             1      ROACH KILLER A/CN
E25             1      ROACH PRUFE/CN

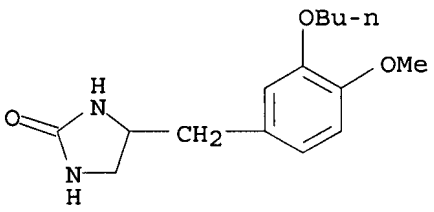
=> E "4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDINONE"/CN 25
E1              1      4-(3-BUTOXY-2-HYDROXYPROPYL)-1-OXA-4-AZASPIRO(4.5)DECANE/CN
E2              1      4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXY BENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDINONE/CN
E3              0 --> 4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDINONE/CN
E4              1      4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDONE/CN
E5              1      4-(3-BUTOXYPHENYL)-2-CHLOROPYRIMIDINE/CN
E6              1      4-(3-BUTYL-1H-INDOL-2-YL)-6-(PYRIDIN-4-YL)-2H-PYRIDAZIN-3-ONE/CN
E7              1
4-(3-BUTYL-3-(5,5,8,8-TETRAMETHYL-5,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALEN-2-YL)UREIDO)BENZOIC
ACID/CN
E8              1
4-(3-BUTYL-7-ETHYL-2-METHYLPYRROLO(1,2-B)PYRIDAZIN-4-YL)BENZONITRILE/CN
E9              1
4-(3-BUTYLAMINO-4-CHLORO-2,5-DIOXO-3-CYCLOPENTENYLIDENE)-1-BUTYL-2,6-DIMETHYL-1,4-DI
HYDROPYRIDINE/CN
E10             1
4-(3-BUTYLAMINO-4-CHLORO-2,5-DIOXO-3-CYCLOPENTENYLIDENE)-2,6-DIPHENYL-1-THIOPYRAN/CN
E11             1      4-(3-BUTYLUREIDO)BENZOIC ACID/CN
E12             1      4-(3-BUTYNYL)-2-PHENYLTHIAZOLE/CN
E13             1      4-(3-BUTYNYL)-3-METHYLANISOLE/CN
E14             1      4-(3-BUTYNYLOXY)-1,2,5-OXADIAZOL-3-AMINE/CN
E15             1      4-(3-BUTYNYLOXY)-6-(2-PROPYNYLOXY)PYRIMIDINE/CN
E16             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYL-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-ETHYLMORPHOLINIUM ETHYL
SULFATE/CN
E17             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYL-4-(PYRIDIN-3-YL)-1H-PYRROL-1-YL)BUTYLAMINE/CN
E18             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYLPHENOXY)-1-NITROBENZENE/CN
E19             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYLPHENOXY)ANILINE/CN
E20             1
4-(3-CARBAMOYLPHENYL)-7-(1-(TERT-BUTOXYCARBONYL)-5-(PIPERIDINOMETHYL)INDOL-2-YL)ISOI
NDOLINONE/CN
E21             1
4-(3-CARBAMOYLPHENYL)-7-(1H-5-(PIPERIDINOMETHYL)INDOL-2-YL)ISOINDOLINONE/CN
E22             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYLPIPERAZIN-1-YLMETHYL)-3-TRIFLUOROMETHYLBENZOIC
ACID ETHYL ESTER/CN
E23             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYLPIPERIDINO)PIPERIDINE/CN
E24             1      4-(3-CARBAMOYLPROPYL)-2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL/CN
E25             1      4-(3-CARBAZOL-9-YL-2-HYDROXYPROPYL)PIPERAZINE-1-CARBOXYLIC
TERT-BUTYL ESTER/CN

=> S E2
L1              1 "4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXY BENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDINONE"/CN

=> DIS L1 1 SQIDE
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 6.55 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN   29925-17-5  REGISTRY
CN   2-Imidazolidinone, 4-[(3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   2-Imidazolidinone, 4-(3-butoxy-4-methoxybenzyl)- (8CI)
```

OTHER NAMES:
CN 4-(3-Butoxy-4-methoxy benzyl)-2-imidazolidinone
CN 4-(3-Butoxy-4-methoxybenzyl)-2-imidazolidone
CN DL-4-(3-Butoxy-4-methoxybenzyl)-2-imidazolidinone
CN R 020-1724
CN Ro 20-1724
CN Ro 20-174
CN Roche 20-1724
DR 34185-37-0, 391936-33-7
MF C15 H22 N2 O3
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

399 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
399 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file medline caplus wpids uspatfull

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.25	8.46

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:22:05 ON 22 OCT 2007
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=> s l1
L2 875 L1

```
=> s l2 and (cll or "chronic lymphocytic leukemia")
L3            1 L2 AND (CLL OR "CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA")

=> d l3 ibib, abs, hitstr

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:28040  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:169353
TITLE:                    Type 4 cAMP phosphodiesterase (PDE4) inhibitors
                          augment glucocorticoid-mediated apoptosis in B cell
                          chronic lymphocytic leukemia
                          (B-CLL) in the absence of exogenous adenylyl
                          cyclase stimulation
AUTHOR(S):                Tiwari, Sanjay; Dong, Hongli; Kim, Eun Jung;
                          Weintraub, Lewis; Epstein, Paul M.; Lerner, Adam
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Evans Department of Medicine, Section of Hematology
                          and Oncology, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA,
                          02118, USA
SOURCE:                   Biochemical Pharmacology (2005), 69(3), 473-483
                          CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PUBLISHER:                Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   CAMP-mediated signaling potentiates glucocorticoid-mediated apoptosis in
     lymphoid cells, but an effective means by which to take advantage of this
     observation in the treatment of lymphoid malignancies has not been
     identified.  The primary objective of the current study was to determine
     whether PDE4 inhibitors, a class of compds. in late clin. development that
     raise intracellular cAMP levels by inhibiting type 4 cyclic nucleotide
     phosphodiesterases (PDE4), increase the efficacy of glucocorticoid-
     mediated apoptosis in leukemic cells from patients with B cell
     chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL
     ).  Rolipram, a prototypic PDE4 inhibitor, synergized with glucocorticoids
     in inducing B-CLL but not T cell apoptosis.  Rolipram also
     augmented glucocorticoid receptor element (GRE) transactivation in B-
     CLL cells.  In contrast, inhibition of protein kinase A (PKA) with
     the cAMP antagonist Rp-8Br-cAMPS reversed both glucocorticoid-induced
     apoptosis and GRE transactivation.  CCRF-CEM cells, a well-studied model
     of glucocorticoid and cAMP-induced apoptosis, differed from B-CLL
     cells in that stimulation of adenylyl cyclase with the diterpene forskolin
     was required to increase both glucocorticoid-mediated apoptosis and GRE
     activation, while PDE4 inhibition had no effect.  Consistent with these
     results, inhibition of PDE4 induced cAMP elevation in B-CLL but
     not CCRF-CEM cells, while forskolin augmented cAMP levels in CCRF-CEM but
     not B-CLL cells.  While rolipram treatment up-regulated PDE4B in
     B-CLL, forskolin treatment up-regulated PDE4D in CCRF-CEM cells.
     These studies suggest that PKA is required for and enhances
     glucocorticoid-induced apoptosis in B-CLL by modulating
     glucocorticoid receptor signal transduction.  Clin. trials that examine
     whether PDE4 inhibitors enhance the efficacy of glucocorticoid-containing
     chemotherapy regimens in B-CLL are indicated.
IT   29925-17-5, RO20-1724
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PDE4 inhibitors augment glucocorticoid-mediated apoptosis in B-
        CLL in absence of adenylyl cyclase stimulation)
RN   29925-17-5  CAPLUS
CN   2-Imidazolidinone, 4-[(3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-  (CA INDEX NAME)
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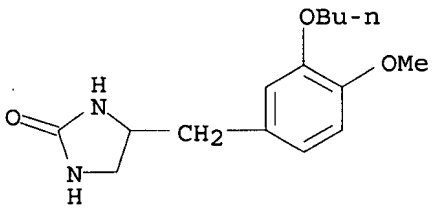

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> s l1 and (cancer or tumor)
L4          140 L1 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR)

=> s l4 and "leukemia"
L5           30 L4 AND "LEUKEMIA"

=> s l5 and py<2000
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L6            7 L5 AND PY<2000

=> d l6 1-7 ibib, abs, hitstr

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 7     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    97318782     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 9175719
TITLE:               Dissociation between phosphodiesterase inhibition and
                     antiproliferative effects of phosphodiesterase inhibitors
                     on the Dami cell line.
AUTHOR:              Zurbonsen K; Michel A; Vittet D; Bonnet P A; Chevillard C
CORPORATE SOURCE:    INSERM U.300, Montpellier, France.
SOURCE:              Biochemical pharmacology, (1997 Apr 25) Vol. 53,
                     No. 8, pp. 1141-7.
                     Journal code: 0101032. ISSN: 0006-2952.
PUB. COUNTRY:        ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:       (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         199706
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 30 Jun 1997
                     Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
                     Entered Medline: 17 Jun 1997
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AB Phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors were shown to inhibit proliferation of various cell types. The present investigation was designed to study the activity of selective PDE inhibitors (8-MeoMIX, milrinone, trequinsin, rolipram, RO-201724, zaprinast, and MY-5445) on the proliferation of the Dami cell line in relation to their effects on cAMP levels and PDE isoenzymes isolated from Dami cells. All compounds, except 8-MeoMIX, elicited antiproliferative effects. Trequinsin, RO-201724, and MY-5445 (100 microM) were found to inhibit cell growth up to 60%, 83%, and 85%, respectively; milrinone, rolipram and zaprinast elicited only weak effects (19-21% at 100 microM). Their growth-inhibitory effects could not be related to their effects on cAMP levels. In addition, although PDE type III and IV inhibitors potentiated cAMP formation due to adenylycyclase activation, no potentiation could be observed when considering their antiproliferative effect. Separation and characterization of PDE of Dami cells revealed the existence of types III, IV, and V isoenzymes. The PDE inhibition found for the PDE inhibitors could not explain their antiproliferative effects. The lack of correlation with cAMP concentrations or PDE inhibition and the high concentrations needed to elicit antiproliferative effects suggest the implication of other

parameters, such as cytotoxicity or lipophilicity, or other targets in addition to PDE for the PDE inhibitors tested. Lipophilicity did not seem to be of importance in antiproliferative effects. In contrast, cytotoxic effects, in particular those of trequinsin and MY-5445, could partially explain their negative action on cell growth.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97008163 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8855339
TITLE: Inhibition of calmodulin-dependent phosphodiesterase induces apoptosis in human leukemic cells.
AUTHOR: Jiang X; Li J; Paskind M; Epstein P M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington 06030, USA.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1996 Oct 1) Vol. 93, No. 20, pp. 11236-41.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U56976
ENTRY MONTH: 199611
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 2000
Entered Medline: 25 Nov 1996

AB Cytosolic extracts from a human lymphoblastoid B-cell line, RPMI-8392, established from a patient with acute lymphocytic leukemia, contain two major forms of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE): Ca2+-calmodulin dependent PDE (PDE1) and cAMP-specific PDE (PDE4). In contrast, normal quiescent human peripheral blood lymphocytes (HPBL) are devoid of PDE1 activity [Epstein, P. M., Moraski, S., Jr., and Hachisu, R. (1987) Biochem. J. 243, 533-539]. Using reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), we show that the mRNA encoding the 63-kDa form of PDE1 (PDE1B1) is expressed in RPMI-8392 cells, but not in normal, resting HPBL. This mRNA is, however, induced in HPBL following mitogenic stimulation by phytohemagglutinin (PHA). Also using RT-PCR, the full open reading frame for human PDE1B1 cDNA was cloned from RPMI-8392 cells and it encodes a protein of 536 amino acids with 96% identity to bovine, rat, and mouse species. RT-PCR also identifies the presence of PDE1B1 in other human lymphoblastoid and leukemic cell lines of B- (RPMI-1788, Daudi) and T-(MOLT-4, NA, Jurkat) cell origin. Inhibition of PDE1 or PDE4 activity by selective inhibitors induced RPMI-8392 cells, as well as the other cell lines, to undergo apoptosis. Culture of RPMI-8392 cells with an 18-bp phosphorothioate antisense oligodeoxynucleotide, targeted against the translation initiation region of the RPMI-8392 mRNA, led to a specific reduction in the amount of PDE1B1 mRNA after 1 day, and its disappearance after 2 days, and induced apoptosis in these cells in a sequence specific manner. This suggests that PDEs, particularly PDE1B1, because its expression is selective, may be useful targets for inducing the death of leukemic cells.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95061906 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7971738
TITLE: Effects of cAMP and cGMP elevating agents on HL-60 cell differentiation.
AUTHOR: Bang B E; Ericsen C; Aarbakke J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of Tromso, Norway.
SOURCE: Pharmacology & toxicology, (1994 Aug) Vol. 75, No. 2, pp. 108-12.
Journal code: 8702180. ISSN: 0901-9928.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jan 1995
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 1995
Entered Medline: 6 Dec 1994

AB Previous studies have demonstrated low percentage of HL-60 cell differentiation with theophylline. The present study demonstrate that millimolar concentrations of the non-selective phosphodiesterase inhibitors theophylline, caffeine and isobutyl-methylxanthine all inhibit growth, induce substantial differentiation and elevation of both cAMP and cGMP in HL-60 cells. Selective inhibition of cAMP hydrolysis by Ro20-1724 was without effect. The guanylate cyclase stimulator sodium nitroprusside, which increased cGMP only poorly and also increased cAMP, produced growth inhibition but no differentiation. We put forward the hypothesis that elevation of both cAMP and cGMP above a critical level is necessary for significant cyclic nucleotide induced HL-60 cell differentiation.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90137009 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2559336
TITLE: Histamine inhibits activation of human neutrophils and HL-60 leukemic cells via H2-receptors.
AUTHOR: Burde R; Seifert R; Buschauer A; Schultz G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Pharmakologie, Freie Universitat Berlin.
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's archives of pharmacology, (1989 Dec) Vol. 340, No. 6, pp. 671-8.
Journal code: 0326264. ISSN: 0028-1298.
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
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LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 12 Mar 1990

AB The effects of prostaglandin E1 (PGE1) and histamine on activation of superoxide (O2-) formation, exocytosis of beta-glucuronidase and aggregation in human neutrophils and HL-60 leukemic cells were studied. PGE1, histamine and impromidine, a potent H2-agonist, inhibited O2- formation in neutrophils induced by the chemotactic peptide, N-formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-Phe) with IC50 values of 0.5 microM, 8 microM and 2 microM, respectively. The full H1-agonist and weak partial H2-agonist, betahistine, was much less potent and effective than histamine. Dibutyryl cyclic AMP and forskolin mimicked the effects of histamine and PGE1 on O2- formation. The H2-antagonist, famotidine, competitively reversed histamine-induced inhibition of O2- formation with a pA2 value of 7.5. Histamine inhibited O2- formation when added prior to or after fMet-Leu-Phe. fMet-Leu-Phe-induced aggregation and release of beta-glucuronidase in neutrophils were less sensitive to inhibition by PGE1, histamine, dibutyryl cyclic AMP and forskolin than O2- formation. The inhibitor of cyclic AMP-specific phosphodiesterase, rac-4-(3-butoxy-4-methoxybenzyl)-2-imidazolidinone (Ro 20-1724), additively enhanced the inhibitory effects of histamine and PGE1 on the above cell functions. In HL-60 cells differentiated by dimethyl sulfoxide or dibutyryl cyclic AMP, histamine, impromidine and PGE1 but not betahistine inhibited fMet-Leu-Phe-induced O2- formation as well. Our data suggest that histamine inhibits activation of neutrophils and HL-60 cells via H2-receptors through activation of adenylyl cyclase and increased formation of cyclic AMP.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1227 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:66667
TITLE: Methods for identifying compounds for inhibiting of neoplastic lesions, and pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds
INVENTOR(S): Pamukcu, Rifat; Piazza, Gary A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cell Pathways, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 53 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 46,739.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 6500610	B1	20021231	US 1999-414625	19991008	
US 5858694	A	19990112	US 1997-866027	19970530	<--
CA 2238283	A1	19981130	CA 1998-2238283	19980520	<--
CA 2238283	C	20020820			
TW 591111	B	20040611	TW 1998-87108072	19980525	
CZ 295868	B6	20051116	CZ 1998-1651	19980528	
NO 9802477	A	19981201	NO 1998-2477	19980529	<--
NO 321717	B1	20060626			
AU 9869794	A	19981210	AU 1998-69794	19980529	<--
AU 709666	B2	19990902			
JP 11094823	A	19990409	JP 1998-150033	19980529	<--
JP 3053381	B2	20000619			
ZA 9804646	A	19991129	ZA 1998-4646	19980529	<--
JP 2000198746	A	20000718	JP 2000-44184	19980529	
AT 198771	T	20010215	AT 1998-304247	19980529	
ES 2132055	T3	20010501	ES 1998-304247	19980529	
IL 124699	A	20030212	IL 1998-124699	19980529	
CN 1224761	A	19990804	CN 1998-102044	19980601	<--
CN 1122110	B	20030924			
HK 1012196	A1	20010412	HK 1998-113546	19981216	
US 6156528	A	20001205	US 1998-216070	19981219	
JP 2000028601	A	20000128	JP 1999-189615	19990702	
JP 3234818	B2	20011204			
US 2003004093	A1	20030102	US 2002-40776	20020107	
US 2003064421	A1	20030403	US 2002-253849	20020924	
US 2003190686	A1	20031009	US 2002-252983	20020924	

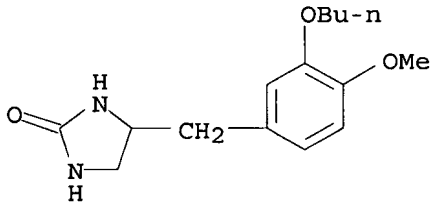
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-866027	A2	19970530
US 1998-46739	A2	19980324
JP 1998-150033	A3	19980529
US 1998-216070	A2	19981219
US 1999-414625	A1	19991008
US 2000-602980	B1	20000623
US 2000-664035	B1	20000918

AB The invention provides pharmaceutical compns. containing compds. for the treatment of neoplasia in mammals. The phosphodiesterase inhibitory activity of a compound is determined along with cyclooxygenase inhibitory activity. Growth inhibitory and apoptosis inducing effects on cultured tumor cells are also determined Compds. that exhibit phosphodiesterase inhibition, growth inhibition and apoptosis induction, but preferably not substantial prostaglandin inhibitory activity, are desirable for the treatment of neoplasia.

IT 29925-17-5, RO-20-1724
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antitumor agent identification methods, and pharmaceutical compns.)

RN 29925-17-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 4-[(3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



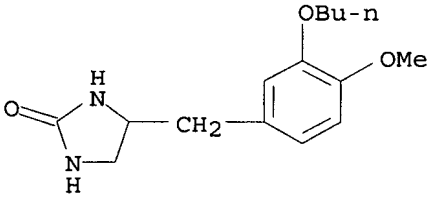
REFERENCE COUNT: 263 THERE ARE 263 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:121379 USPATFULL
TITLE: Screening methods for cytokine inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Mak, Vivian, Menlo Park, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adolor Corporation, Malvern, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5962477		19991005	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-97441		19980615 (9)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1995-US4677, filed on 11 Apr 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-400234, filed on 3 Mar 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-271287, filed on 6 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-225991, filed on 12 Apr 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Seidman, Stephanie L.Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5138
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a number of screening methods for evaluatiing compounds capable of suppressing cytokine production either in vitro or in vivo. The methods generally involve stimulating the production of a cytokine in a cell, exposing a portion of the cells to a putative cytokine modulating agent and determining subsequent levels of cytokine production in the cells. Additionally, the present invention provides certain compounds identified by this method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT 29925-17-5, RO 20-1724
(screening methods and formulations for cytokine inhibitors for treatment of inflammatory or immune conditions of skin)
RN 29925-17-5 USPATFULL
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 4-[(3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

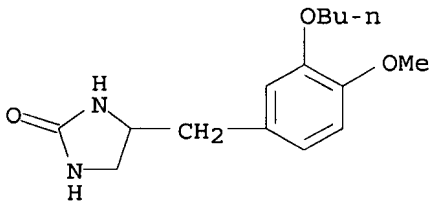


L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:4360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for identifying compounds for inhibition of cancerous lesions
INVENTOR(S): Piazza, Gary A., Doylestown, PA, United States
Pamukcu, Rifat, Spring House, PA, United States
Thompson, W. Joseph, Mobile, AL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cell Pathways, Inc., Horsham, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5858694		19990112	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-866027		19970530	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gitomer, Ralph
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1416
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides a method to identify compounds potentially useful for the treatment of neoplasia in mammals. The phosphodiesterase inhibitory activity of a compound is determined along with COX inhibitory activity. Growth inhibitory and apoptosis inducing effects on cultured tumor cells are also determined. Compounds that exhibit phosphodiesterase inhibiton, growth inhibition and apoptosis induction, but not substantial prostaglandin inhibitory activity, are desirable for the treatment of neoplasia.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT 29925-17-5, Ro-20-1724
(method evaluating inhibition of phosphodiesterase and cyclooxygenase activities, growth inhibition and apoptosis induction for identifying antineoplastic compds.)
RN 29925-17-5 USPATFULL
CN 2-Imidazolidinone, 4-[(3-butoxy-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Oct 19, 2007 (20071019/UP).

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                E "RO-1724"/CN 25
                E "RO1724"/CN 25
                E "RO-20-1724"/CN 25
                E "4-(3-BUTOXY-4-METHOXYBENZYL)-2-IMIDAZOLIDINONE"/CN 25
L1            1 S E2

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     2007
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L4          140 S L1 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR)
L5           30 S L4 AND "LEUKEMIA"
L6            7 S L5 AND PY<2000

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              0 "CLL"
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Executing the logoff script...


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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.56      74.23

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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